THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 603. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-hina Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st)ecember, 1861.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping* d *Commercial News* have now devolved on r. SAMUEL MOSSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.
CAPITAL £300,000,
First issue £150,000, in £15,000 Shares of £10 each.
(2,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSITS 5s. per share on Application, and 5s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exed £2.10s. each per Share, at intervals of not ss than Three Months.

Directors:

W. R. ADAMSON, Esq., late of China (Messrs. DAMSON & Co.).

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the cinde and Punjaub Railways, and the Indus eam Flotilla Company.

GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., banker, Torringn.

THE HON. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's treet, S. W.

G. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., Director, Cape own Railway and Dock.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., late H. E. I. . Civil Service, China, Chairman Blackwall ailway.

PHILIP S. FLETCHER, (Messrs. Alexander, letcher & Co.).

HENRY B. LOCH, Esq., C.B., (attached to e late Special Embassy to Pekin,) 11, Brook treet, Grosvenor Square.

(With Power to add to their number.)

Bankers.
Messrs. DINSDALE, DREWETT, FOWLER & BARNARD. 50, Cornhill.
Solicitors.
Messrs. FLUX & ARGLES, 68, Cheapside.
Stock Brokers.
Messrs. TOWGOOD & STRACHAN, 33, Throgmorton Street.
Ship Brokers and Marine Superintendents.
Messrs. ROBERTSON & Co., Newman's Court, Cornhill.
Secretary.
J. SPENCER PRICE, Esq.,
Offices.—No. 12, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently reired, and which, from the increased and contly increasing growth of our Commerce, is ily becoming more and more necessary; viz., gular, speedy, and safe communication along e extensive line of coast and in the inner waters China.

For conducting an immense Coasting trade, e Chinese possess nothing but unwieldy Junks, hich are unable to perform their voyages expt with the favorable monsoon; while European mmerce, in the China waters, is carried on sailing vessels, with the addition recently, of very limited number of steamers owned by rivate firms; the postal and general passanger affic being confined to the semi-monthly serce of the Peninsular and Oriental Company tween Hongkong and Shanghai.

To meet the necessities of both Foreign and ative trade it is proposed to construct a fleet of eamers, which shall be the means of establishg regular communication between the ports d places to which foreigners will have access, d of providing for the conveyance of passens, mails, and general merchandize.

It is intended to commence with the construcn of Six Steam-vessels, as the Directors prose to limit the operations of the Company until perience has proved in what way they can be st extended with advantage to the Shareolders.

Power (under the control of the Shareholders General Meeting) will be taken by the Deed r a future increase of Capital; and provision ll be made for the extension of the Company's erations between China and Japan, as found pedient.

The extent of the trade already existing—its rtain expansion—*and the manifest necessity for e use of steam*—warrant the conclusion that the mpany may rely upon being able to find ady employment for the vessels at a scale of arges that will make the profits ample.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. . R. ADAMSON & Co., who have been appointed ents in China and Japan.

With reference to the foregoing, the Underned have received advice that the first portion the Fleet will be despatched from England in arch, consisting of—

A powerful Screw Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A powerful Paddle-wheel Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

A Tug Boat, 220 Tons, draft when loaded 6 feet.

A small Steamer adapted for River Service.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

have this day established myself as GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
CHAS. GUTSCHOW.
1ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the firm or style of WARD & Co.
H. G. WARD,
3my Shanghai, February 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a House at HANKOW under the Style of SHAW, RIPLEY & Co., in which Mr. WILLIAM WEBB RIPLEY and Mr. JOSEPH FRY are Partners as well as in our House here, from 1st January 1862.
SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
22fe Shanghai, 27th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
J. F. CARTER.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co. All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. THOMAS ROTHWELL and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Junr.
ULLETT & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspecter*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
19ap Hongkong, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.
MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the lamented death of our Mr. NICOLAI DUUS, the Business will in future be carried on by his Widow and Sons under the same name and style.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, 6th December 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.
ADAM SCOTT & Co.
1ap Canton, 7th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ SEBASTIAN SCHUTZE has been this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MARGESSON & Co.
22fe Canton, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

MR. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.
CRAVEN WILSON.
5ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.
JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
5ap

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.
R. ARNOLD & Co.
22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.
C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.
O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokuhama, Japan, November 30th, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(LATE OF CANTON AND SHANGHAI),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.
T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„	$1,030,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq, *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

FANCY GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale at
WM. DATO & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz
Pale Brandy	„ 1 „	„ 9	„
Claret	„ 2 „	„ 8	„
Port	„ 2 „	„ 8	„

28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nearly ready to Launch. Dimensions: 100 feet Long, 20 feet Beam, 7½ feet Hold. Apply to EDWARD HAWKINS, Superintendent, at the Shanghai Dock.
tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1862.

HOUSES & LAND.

STORAGE, HAN-YANG.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Merchandize on STORAGE in his Godowns abreast of the Foreign Anchorage, Han-Yang; he undertakes to land and ship off Goods to and from the same; and hopes to complete before the Summer Months a Landing Pier adjacent to his new Godown for vessels to receive and discharge cargo without the use of boats.

The Premises are well raised and a good Risk, being detached from Chinese buildings with vacant land around.
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862

HANKOW.

TO be Let on Lease LAND situated on the Han-yang Side, with Water Frontage to the Yang-tsze, and off the Foreign Anchorage.
For particulars,
Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, 17th January, 1862.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND AT HAN-YANG.

TO-LET on Building Lease.
Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862.

FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,—

That Valuable Property situate in Spring Gardens, Victoria, Hongkong, and known as Carlton Terrace, consisting, of Three large Houses, *each* containing Eleven Rooms, Verandah, and Outhouses, and occupying an area of 140 feet on the Queen's Road by 100 feet deep.

The Property is now undergoing a thorough repair throughout. *There is a Public Way to the water opposite* and good *Godown* accommodation for 750 tons, capable, by slight alterations, of being extended to 1,500 tons. The annual Crown Rent of the Lot is £44.15.3.

The Three Houses are now letting at an annual rent of $2,700; and, in the rapid and *necessary* extension of the Foreign Quarter eastward, offer a very eligible opportunity for investment.

At the same time will be sold a New and Substantially-Erected Godown, in Queen's Road East, opposite the "Hongkong Timber Yard," and conveniently situated near the water comprising an area of 95 feet by 57 feet, and estimated to contain upwards of 1,000 tons.

Attention is requested to the arrangements of the Building which, being divided into Four Compartments, offers advantages for storing goods of different descriptions. The foundations and eight feet of the Basement are of Solid Granite work, and the whole walls of sufficient thickness to admit of a second storey being erected on them. The Annual Ground Rent is £25.

Terms—*One-third Cash on fall of the hammer, and Balance on Completion of the Transfer.*

For further particulars, apply to
MAC EWEN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
tf Hongkong, 14th December 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE PIECE OF GROUND at the Corner of Mission and Temple Roads, with the Buildings thereon, containing an area of about 81,500 feet. Frontage on Mission Road about 125 feet and on Temple Road about 250 feet. The Buildings are—a Dwelling House with front on Mission Road, 100 feet long by 43 feet deep; and a Godown 82 feet long by 40 feet deep, with entrance from Mission Road.

For further particulars and terms apply to "C.," at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 18th December, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has removed his Offices to Messrs. Bradwell, Bloor & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office Hours from 10 till 4.
15ma Shanghai, 12th February, 1862.

Lewis' Equestrian Australian Troupe,

Consisting of 20 Male, Female, and Infant Performers, 6 of the BEST HORSES ever landed in China, and a splendid GERMAN BAND, are performing EVERY NIGHT at the Commercial House.

This Evening.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Reserved Seats, ...$3
Second Class Seats, ...$2
Promenade, ...$1
DOORS OPEN AT 7. OVERTURE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.

The PERFORMANCES will commence at Eight.

Also,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Ladies of Shanghai.
On Monday 17th Inst., at 2 p.m.

Lewis' unrivalled Equestrian Troupe will have the honor of appearing in a chaste and elegant programme exhibiting the most graceful and daring feats of horsemanship ever witnessed in the East, together with the almost human intelligence of their renowned Canidrome.

Terms as Usual.
Smoking strictly prohibited.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, about the end of March next—

The valuable Business Premises known as the "Yu-tar Hong," situated in the Custom House Road, at the corner of Church Street.

The Building consists of an Eight-roomed Dwelling House now occupied by Dr. Sibbald, double set of Servant's Offices, Stables, &c., with upper story throughout, a very large double storied Godown, with good Silk light, &c.; also a Godown facing the Church, the Western portion of which building is occupied as a Silk Shop.

Particulars respecting the terms of the lease at present existing can be had on application to the Undersigned.

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.
tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1862.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. F. A. Clifton & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Mart, Yang-King-Pang Creek, on *Wednesday next, the 20th inst.*, commencing at 11 A.M.—

12 Fur Robes, a lot of Gentlemen's Clothing, Winter Boots, lot of Neat Furniture, Prints and Pictures, 3 doz. Opera Glasses, 50 Piculs Potatoes, 100 Bolts Canvas, 1 New Potographic Apparatus complete, 1 Lithographic Press, 40 Rolls Japan Fancy Matting, Japan Pictures, Circular Tents, Books, Ales, Wines, and Spirits, &c., &c., as per *Catalogue.*

F. A. CLIFTON & Co.
e Shanghai, 15th February, 1862.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 10	Hankow.	Feb. 6
Hongkong,	Feb. 5	Nagasaki,	Jan. 30
Tientsin,	„ 19	Kanagawa,	Jan. 7

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong..Oct. 15 | Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 6 | Nov. 28.

MARRIED.

At 8, Windsor Terrace, on the 26th inst., by the father of the bride, Wm. Parker, Esq., M.D. Ningpo, China, to Alison, third daughter of the Rev. Peter Napier, D.D., Glasgow.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 14th Feb. 1862.		*Ending 14th Feb. 1861*	
February	*Max.*	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
7.—	33	27	36	33
8.—	34	21	36	29
9.—	30	23	34	28
10.—	41	28	40	34
11.—	42	30	38	34
12.—	40	30	40	31
13.—	41	31	35	26
14.—	45	31	35	29

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Rate of Exchange.
Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight,.....5s. 11½d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight.....5s. 1·½d. „
at sight,..........5s. 0½d. „
Bills on Head Office, Bombay,..
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 293 per Tls. 100.
„ Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 294 per Tls. 100.
„ Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight,.....25 ℘ % disct.
„ Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight... ——
Shanghai, 14th February, 1862.

OPIUM.

February	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
7,	555	555 *a* 560
8,	545	555 *a* 560
10,	550	555 *a* 560
11,	545 *a* 560	555 *a* 560
12,	505 *a* 560	555 *a* 560
13,	500	555 *a* 558
14,	550	558

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—February 7, *Golden West*, (Am. sh.), McKenzie, from Sydney; 14, *Rajah*, (Br. str.), Laen, from Yang-tsze; 14, *Pearl*, (H.M. Corvt.), Borlase, from Hongkong; 14, *Niemen*, (Br. str.), Hutchison, from Yang-tsze; 14, *Kiukeang*, (Br. bg.), Volquarelsen; 15th, *Carthage*, (Br. str.), Bolton, from Hongkong and ports.

Departed.—February 14, *British Empire*. (Br. sh.), McDonald, for London; 14, *Persévérant*, (Fr. bg.), Doucet, for Swatow; 14, *Maria*, (Br. str.), Geale, for Ningpo; 14, *Armistice*, (Br. bq.), Richardson, for Nagasaki; 14, *St. Theodosius*, (Rus. str.), Kohler, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *London*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Spencer, and Equestrian Troupe. Per *Scotland*, from Hankow, Mons. Dutronquoy. Per *Surprise*, from Hankow, Mr. Mallard. Per *Niemen*, from Hankow, Mr. Dudley. Per *Pearl*, from Hongkong, General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., Adjt.-Gen. Mansergh, Dep.-Asst.-Com.-Gen. Hayter, Capt. Burton, Lieuts. Harvey and Townsend. Asst.-Surg. Macartney, of the 99th, and Lieut. Ellsby, R.A., with a Company of H. M. 99th Regt. Per *Carthage*, Messrs. Nuby, Bradfield, Tracy, Capt. Endicott and Mrs. Nye and child.

Departed. — Per *Cadiz*, for Hongkong & Ports, Mr. J. C. Sillar. Per *Ottawa*, for Hongkong, Dr. Fish, Mrs. Trannack, Mrs. Knowlton, Messrs. J. G. Veitch, M. J. Manuk, J. Hume, J. G. Wehner, Murray, Geo. E. Maguire, J. S. Stearns, A. Provand, R. F. Thorburn, J. J. Reuben, S. Clifton, E. Hutchison, J. Smith, L. Joseph, and Glover. Per *British Empire*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. Sillar and family, Messrs. J. Levy, D. Mackenzie, and Austin, and Capt. Ciaon.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
December 20,

For Hongkong.—Mrs. Hamilton, Messrs. F. Stewart, J. Togore, and R. H. Payne.

For Shanghai.—Madame Cordier and child, Mrs. E. W. Graham, Messrs. E. Fierz, Gibbon, and C. Lehmann.

January 4.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. H. D. Browne, Mr. T. K. Ashton and friend, and Mr. F. L. Larkin and friend.

For Shanghai.—Mrs. Markham and Infant, Mr. Moffatt and friend.

NOTICE.

The Buoy No. 8 off Woosung, which was some days since stove in by a foreign vessel, has been replaced in its proper position. Some delay has occurred in consequence of the frozen state of the river, which has prevented the Chinese from working afloat. On the difficulties however, and probable inconvenience having been brought under the notice of the French Vice Admiral Protet, he at once ordered the *Ta Yung* gun-boat to assist in replacing the buoy at its moorings. The buoy in question is the most important mark at the entrance of the river.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1862.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Hankow, *February 1st*, 1862.

The Undersigned has to request those of the original applicants for Lots within the British Concession at Hankow, who are prepared to become *bôna fide* settlers, on the distribution of the Land taking place, will communicate their intention as early as possible to Her Majesty's Consul at this Port.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

The London Mail of 26th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 9th, and here on the 20th inst. It was received last year on the 20th February per *Yangtsze*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday, the 21st inst.

We are all great travellers in our day and generation, who have left the shores of Albion, Gaul, or Columbia for the far East, where the iron-bound coast of China trends from the torrid zone to the frozen regions of Siberia; or where the Japanese isles, like a second Britain, have risen "from out the azure main." Each one of us, doubtless, has kept his diary of, or written home about the novelties he has witnessed in these thickly peopled regions, more or less embellished by our individual fancies; and we think ourselves learned upon the customs and manners of the inhabitants. Such jottings are the excusable vanities of those who have encountered the long journey by land and sea from the far West. So far as it enlivens our friends at home, these accounts are harmless and serve to create an interest in the peculiar people amongst whom we have taken up our abode. But when writers of greater pretensions send forth to the world, with all the appliances of printing and illustration, gravely and lively written books upon China and the Chinese, Japan and the Japanese, which, from their circulation tend to prejudice the reader favorably or otherwise, it is the province of experienced men to point out their errors.

Such views we take to be the aim of a correspondent in Japan who has sent us a communication on the difficulty which foreigners lie under, in ascertaining the true character of the people, government, and institutions—political and social—of these extraordinary islands. Without agreeing, in all points with the statements and opinions advanced by the writer of that communication — which will be found in our columns — we nevertheless, coincide with him in taking at its minimum value the data of many authors who, with a dash of the pen, or by a short paragraph, deliver their opinions so dogmatically upon subjects upon which they have the most superficial knowledge.

We all know the difficulty our most learned and astute travellers, diplomatists, naval and military commanders, and merchants have had in endeavouring to fathom the national policy, and the religious and social institutions of the Chinese. The more these are inquired into, and judged by the standard of European nations, the more do they puzzle the mind of the inquirer. Here the flippant writer informs us that he knows all about China and the Chinese; and the conceited student who has read Du Halde, will tell you all about the history of China; while, at the same time, the modest traveller picks up a stray fact now and then to enlighten his judgment, and he confesses that still "the great ocean of truth lies undiscovered before him."

If this be the case with China and its inhabitants, who have been known to the western world for centuries, how much more difficult it is to understand the Japanese, who may be considered only as a people who have really come into contact with us during the last few years—for we ignore the scanty information furnished by the early Dutch settlers at Decima, and their relations with the Japanese Government. From the most reliable authorities we learn that this people of all others in the East are most jealous of foreigners, and study to evade their inquiries concerning the social and political institutions of the country; considering subterfuge a virtue, where this knowledge or their interests are concerned. Moreover they are a proud people, and strong enough to resent an injury or an insult. Unlike their prototypes the Chinese, they will brook no slight, defending to the utmost their national honour, and nursing a spirit of revenge for personal insults.

This being the case, how important it is that the character of the Japanese people should be properly understood by Foreign Residents. From what has transpired since the establishment of the the Legations and Consulates at the open ports of Japan, it would appear that the chief cause of all the "trouble" there, has been a wrong estimation of the national character, based upon previous experience among the Chinese. Although our correspondent does not rely much upon the opinions of the book-writers, still almost every one remarks the broad distinction between them and the Sons of Han, in matters touching their pride and vanity. Upon such points they are as touchy as an Englishman or an American. Here in China you can "elbow the living crowd," thrust them with your staff out of the way, and hustle a mandarin in his chair; in Japan, you must walk and ride cautiously through their cities—and that on the proper side as if you were in London or Paris—and should any foreigner brusquely jostle a man of respectability or an official, he commits a breach of the peace as well as politeness; therefore he is open to severe censure or punishment.

If such rules of society obtain in the West as a high condition of independence and civilization, why should it not hold in the East as of like value in our estimate of the Japanese character. But for their exclusiveness and want of truthfulness they are a nation deserving much respect, in this trait of their character alone. It is not, therefore, so much our opinions in the abstract of this people that concerns the Governments who have entered into treaties with the Tycoon, but the effect they will have on our direct relations with the Government and the people. It matters very little whether Mr. Oliphant's book or that of the Bishop of Victoria be an approximate account of Japan and the Japanese, but it is important that the merchants and officials located there have a due appreciation of the institutions of the country, so as not to offend the prejudices of the people wherein foreign interests will be sacrificed. If we as foreigners think ourselves superior to these people, then we should shew it in our superiority of intelligence in discriminating between them and the Chinese; shewing that we can appreciate those traits of character which are a reflex of our own.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—The difficulties which a foreigner encounters, who would make a serious and conscientious study of Japanese institutions, are so great and so various, that under present circumstances I judge them insurmountable and declare it impossible for any person to write a really correct work on Japan and the Japanese.

The books which have lately been published on this country contain indeed little that is trustworthy, except what the authors themselves have experienced; and are, therefore, nothing else, but more or less amusing travellers' stories, which can certainly not lay any claim to scientific value or true political data. A proof of this assertion may be found in the fact that one of these light productions is regularly and completely dismissed from the public favor or curiosity as soon as a new book, treating of the same subject, appears. If the publisher of Mr. Oliphant's amusing description of Japan has still any copies of it on hand, he may make up his mind that he will have a difficulty in selling them. Mr. Oliphant had his turn a year ago; it is at present the turn of the R. R. Bishop of Victoria. Let Mr. A. or Mr. B. write a new book on the Japanese, and the "Ten Weeks in Japan" will in the prime of youth descend into the undisturbed grave where reposes the gay narrative of Lord Elgin's journey to Yedo.

Lichdorf, Heine, Hawks, Oliphant, Monge, Smith, and *tutti quanti* have certainly *seen* something of Japan, and may be quite trustworthy when they tell what they *saw*. But that is all. Every assertion in their books which is not based on *personal* experience, has only the value of a vain and entirely unreliable hypothesis. A Japanese official told me ..... A gentleman who had lived during two years at Kanagawa explained to me ..... These and similar phrases serve generally as safeguards to the weak conjectures of the above-named gentlemen. But I must declare—though I have rather a strong liking for the Japanese—that a Yaconin—which means a Japanese official—cares certainly very little about telling his great European friend a very big lie. As for the foreign merchants living in Japan, I confess (though I owe them much gratitude for all the kindness they have shown to me) that I have no great confidence in their knowledge of Japanese matters, as soon as they express their opinions on other subjects than those connected with their business.

No sensible man who will consider how new books in Japan are made, can expect to find in them anything else but 1st, the story of the self-satisfied author's journey; 2nd, plagiarisms from Kaempfer, Charlevoix, Siebold, &c.; and 3rd, a free version of the texts given by the contemporary brothers *in literis Japonicis*. Read the last new book on Japan and you have read them all. They run invariably on the same well-known common places:—Dress—Politeness—Chop-sticks —Cleanliness — Passion for revenge — Immodesty — Norimon—Junks—Silk — Tea — Gold — Itziboos — Porcelain — Ivory Carvings—Lacquer-ware — Paper handkerchiefs — Paper coats — Mats — Mikado—Tycoon — Daimio — Governor — Two-sworded Yakonin — Loonin — Fusiyama — Nagasaki — Decima — Simoda — Yokohama — Kanagawa — Yedo — and Hakodadi.

It is possible that I have forgotten a few heads of chapters, but I scarcely think so, as I have read a dozen times the same things in a dozen different books. Mr. Oliphant's description is, as far as Japanese matters go, as reliable amusing as a historical novel of Ale dre Dumas. As for other mo writings, which I have read on the subjects, they are all quite as trustw as the above-named book, but unhap very often much less entertaining.

This undeniable weakness is, howe to be excused, because the gentle who want to add a literary lustr their reputation as highly respect clergymen, diplomats, or mercha could really not help being very fe The R. R. Bishop of Victoria, who d not know a word of Japanese, exc perhaps: *Ohaio*, good morning; *Alir* thank you; *Teola*, how much, and *Ta* that's too much. The R. R. Bishop Victoria, who remained full ten weeks Japan, might as well give *new* information about the "Man in the Moon" on the inhabitants of Japan. I beg observe that the word "new" is italics, and that I speak only about w the eloquent clergyman wrote on Jap His opinions regarding foreign reside of that country have nothing to do w Japanese institutions. The R. R. Bish book may be an excellent one or a v bad one, I am not going to judge i but as far as Japanese matters go, it not the value of a blank piece of pap on which a better-informed man than could be, might possibly have writ something both true *and* new. All o new books on Japan, except those o small number of industrious naturalis have been written under similar circu stances as the "Ten Weeks in Japa and none of them can pretend to be greater usefulness and value than t book.

I have the honour to be acquain with a French gentleman, M. l'Ab Mermet de Cachon, who resided eigh months in the Japanese Islands of L chew, who accompanied the French A bassador, Baron Gros, to Yedo, where acted as interpreter when the tre between France and Japan was conclud and who has resided in Hakodadi ne three years. This gentleman has stu the Japanese language without interm tion during the last ten years; and, thou he declares that he does not yet know the Japanese affirm that he speaks writes it as correctly as a well-bred panese does. He is intimately acquain with several high-born, high-placed well-informed Japanese; has daily opp tunities to converse freely with men of classes to study their habits, to them questions, and to understand th answers. The governors treat him perhaps no foreigner is treated by Japanese official; functionaries merchants speak of him with the grea respect, and his pupils and their relati consider him like a superior being. M. l'Abbé Mermet told me that it wo take him a very long time to teach m the *new* and reliable information he had collected on Japanese institutio And his opinion was that this could be otherwise. The low people of Jap he said, were ignorant, suspicious, unreliable. The officers, the well-edu ted men, cared generally very little knowledge of their own institutio Besides old prejudices against foreign which the present relations with th had rather increased than lessened, m them extremely cautious in their inte course with Europeans and America But there existed still greater difficult for a man who wanted to get informat on the political and economical state Japan.

The government of the Tycoon was s a one, it was in the interest of its subje especially of the peers and vassals the Tycoon (the 18 grand and the small Daimios), to conceal from it those matters upon which governme ordinarily need the most true and ex information. It was, for instance, q impossible to find out the truth regardi the amount of the population of Japa the strength of the many large and sm armies kept by the Daimios—the rich of the different provinces, and the re nues of the various, more or less in pendent lords of Japan. The Daim could say about it what they plea provided they did not tell too evi lies. But there existed important rea to induce them not to tell the ex truth. The great Daimios—the Ka Satzuma, Shendei, Fossokawa, Kor &c.—represented themselves as being powerful than they really were, fea their power might awake the jealous a most suspicious court; the small D mios on the contrary, poor and powe though they might be, wished to app rich and mighty, in order to prese their influence at Yedo. M. l'A Mermet would not in the least insin that the Japanese were generally l but he could not help declaring almost every one in Japan seemed take extraordinary care to hide the tr A consequence and at the same tim proof of it, was that an indiscreet pe at Japan was nothing else than a low badly educated man—he was a crimi whom every one avoided as if he w affected with a contagious disease. sad and mysterious state of things is natural consequence of the political system reigning in Japan. The club-law here is certainly not so brutal as it was in Europe during the feudal times; but nevertheless the lower classes have often more to fear from the power than to hope from the justice of their superiors.

If after having learned this, a foreigner despairs of gathering valuable information in the political and economical fields—if he devoted himself to the study of the Japanese religion, history, manners, and customs — he encountered other, but equally as great, difficulties. The Japanese people are ignorant—which no one can deny—and the Japanese books (?) they are the books of an ignorant people. The intellectual powers of the Japanese have generally been overrated.

It is freely conceded that the Daimios are much more enlightened than our old, rough, western Barons and Burggraves were; but on the other side would any sensible man seriously believe that Japan, as it is at the present day, could produce a philosopher like our great masters of the middle ages—a Japanese Thomas Aquinas or a Japanese Albertus Magnus? One might as well expect to find a Newton among the Cossacks.

The reason why Japan cannot have any great philosophical minds is easily to be understood. This country is deprived of our classical age in Europe. In place of our immortal, ever-young Roman and Greek antiquity it has nothing but the old cold Chinese moral code. The inexhaustible sources of philosophy, poetry, and art, which descending from the heights of Christianity and antiquity, have regenerated and fertilised the Western world, has never vivified the barren field of Japanese thought.

While Albertus Magnus was obliged to teach in the open streets of Paris, because there was no dwelling large enough to contain his numerous disciples, the Japanese have not even a word to express what the middle ages called philosophy.

In the high and low schools of Japan the largest portion of the pupils' time is generally employed in learning by heart the difficult and numerous Japanese and Chinese characters. After long years of dry stupifying studies, he is then enabled to read the Chinese classics. These certainly contain excellent moral precepts, but logic, psychology, theology—all the pure speculative studies, which elevate the human mind—are entirely neglected here. A Japanese gains the reputation of a great scholar by learning a large number of the *Kaisho*, *Giosho*, and *Sosho* characters. A poor man is sufficiently instructed if he is able to read the *Hiragana*, and to write in the phonetic alphabet called *Katagana*. But the mind, neither of the scholar nor of the poor, has been cultivated by the absorbing study of the *means* to cultivate it. The consequence of this pedagogical system is the painful shallowness of Japanese literature. The wise books which one may find here are taken almost exclusively from the Chinese literature. But it is really hard and ungrateful work to go from the beginning to the end of a true Japanese book. A good history of Japan—any work in which a foreigner might find interesting and reliable information on the religious systems, the government, the economical state of the country, the manners and customs of its inhabitants—has yet to be written.

The foreigner anxious to get information on Japan finds himself in the presence of an ignorant and suspicious people with a childish literature. He can learn very little except what he learns by experience; and he is therefore obliged to sacrifice a good number of years and to employ them well if he wants to collect the materials for a reliable and useful book on Japan, which deserves to be called something else than a story or a plagiarism from Kaempfer or Siebold.

This was, as far as I recollect, the essence of several conversations I had with M. l'Abbé Mermet on the difficulty of studying Japanese institutions.

I submit these opinions to you and your readers, and remain with perfect respect,

Your most obedient Servant,
R. L.

HAKODADI, *7th December*, 1861.

THE BUND.

Now that the snow is rapidly melting, after remaining three weeks on the ground and housetops, Shanghai is being divested of its wintry garment, and the Foreign Settlement is "becoming itself again." With a clear sky overhead and a more genial temperature our community has resumed its "constitutional" exercise on our marine promenade—The Bund. Here of an afternoon when the cares of business are thrown aside for the day, this favourite, and almost only place of public resort, is quite thronged with foreign residents promenading, riding, driving, or doing duty as defenders of the Settlement. For an hour before sunset, when H.M.'s noble frigate the *Imperieuse*, drops her ensign to the sound of the gun, the scene on the Bund is picturesque and lively.

Here at five o'clock our gallant Volunteers muster for drill, going through the manual and platoon exercises with a precision which has elicited praise from our military and naval commanders, when they take into consideration the short time in which they have acquired them, not forgetting the laxity of attendance of some at drill. Altogether there is much aptness amongst the privates at mastering their weapons and going through their evolutions, while amongst the sergeants and officers are some gentlemen, who are not only soldierly-looking men, but would compare with officers of the line in a practical knowledge of their duties.

At the above-named hour the grey uniformed corps march and countermarch, charge and deploy, along this marine esplanade to the admiration of the spectators, foreign and Chinese, scattering the latter to the right about when the "double quick" words are given.

Then along the margin of the river-bank gentlemen of less warlike tendencies stroll together, chatting over the news of the day; or, if so greatly favored, escorting the ladies on foot or in their chairs. This part of our picture is the more pleasing, as the fair sex in our community form such a small portion, that we are apt to forget the amenities of European civilized life in their absence. Happy is the man in Shanghai, who hath a partner of his joys and sorrows!

Then pass to and fro numerous equestrians—your elegant riders, your rough riders, and your riders learning to ride. There they go! helter skelter! each one thinking himself the admired of all admirers; while he is, perhaps, receiving mental ejaculations of anything but a favourable kind from the pedestrians who are in danger of being ridden over, and the Volunteer infantry whose movements he is disarranging. No matter! off they go at a rattling place, round by the Consulate and up the Soochow Creek bank, dashing through the mud and slush, like fearless troopers making a charge upon the Taiping rebels, or as if practising for the great Shanghai St. Leger. To these gentlemen it may be fine exercise, but it is not pleasant to those who prefer a quiet stroll or a brisk walk, especially along that narrow part of the Bund past the Consulate ground where the road is in the worst condition, and where they put their horses to the highest speed. Our bold riders must remember that although rather a *rotten road*, it is not "Rotten Row" in London, where a good fence divides the equestrian from the pedestrian. Without invidiously alluding to any one, there are some of these horses "bolters," or not absolutely under the command of their riders, and this fierce riding may lead to some accident. It may happen that, just at the time a lady is passing along the Consulate Bund, some inexperienced rider galloping along with a shying horse swerves towards the river-bank, and precipitates the frightened chairbearers and the lady into the river. Of course the rider would regret it and make amends, but we think it better to prevent such accidents by a timely caution; and we have only to appeal to the gentlemanly feeling of our horsemen to discontinue this objectionable practice of hard riding on the Bund. Had we desired to look upon it in a more serious light we might have mentioned the fact that any person seen riding beyond an ordinary quiet trot or canter through the thoroughfares of the Settlement is liable to be brought before H. M. Consul and fined, but we think that a gentle hint will have more effect in curbing the rashness of our fearless riders, than the threat of condign punishment.

But hark! the evening gun announces the departure of the day, and the gay and busy throng breaks up. The Volunteers are dismissed; the horsemen canter up the streets; the ladies in their chairs wend their way homewards; and the pedestrians take their last turn along the path—excepting some ancient Shanghaiite who lingers in the last glimmer of daylight, and then the Bund is "left to darkness" and to him.

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

UNTIL yesterday we heard nothing of the rebels in our immediate vicinity since the 7th inst., when they barbarously wounded some inoffensive inhabitants at the Poo-tung side of the river, and drove helpless women into the water, when some were drowned. It would appear that during the week the bands infesting the northern suburbs have either retired towards the coast, or what is more probable, made a westerly detour towards the south where a large body of Taiping insurgents has been hovering on the outskirts of Min-hong between Shanghai and Soon-keong, after having been defeated in their attack upon the latter city by the bravery and discipline of the Imperialist troops under the command of Colonel Ward—who has trained a regiment of fine able-bodied men in the European system of military tactics.

The latest reliable account of their movements and atrocious doings we give in the following report of a *military* reconnoissance, to the town of Tâh-zan; about nine miles distant from the Settlement in a northwest direction:—

(From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News of February 10, 1862.)

On Friday the 7th instant a reconnoitring party marched in the afternoon to Tâh-zan, a large town distant about nine miles in a N.N.W. direction from the Settlement. For some weeks this town has formed the principal station for a large body of the Taiping rebels; and from whence the marauding parties issued, who have burned, pillaged, and laid waste the villages on the western bank of the Wong-poo river, between Woosung and Shanghai.

Starting from the Hong-kew side the party marched along the Tsan-woon-pang Creek, till nearly opposite Glass's post, when they turned to the North through Hai-kah-jao, then past the Tsung-kong-mao Joss-house, and on to Van-zak. From here pursuing a North-westerly direction they crossed several creeks, and at 2.40 P.M. reached the large village of Ta-woong-tsung, where there is a remarkable Joss-house. As far as this point, the villages were inhabited and the people did not appear to fear anything.

At 3 P.M. they came to a large creek; the intervening country being some ten feet higher above the level of the water than it is around the Settlement. The land is also cut up by a perfect net-work of canals and ditches, many of them having no outlet, and appearing to have been constructed for purposes of irrigation only—acting as drains in the wet season, and as reservoirs for supplying water during the summer droughts.

The road, when within a mile of Tâh-zan, runs parallel with a deep canal which passes about four hundred yards from the eastern end of the town. The intervening space is occupied with graves and mounds on which rushes and rank grass grows plentifully. Numerous small villages in the midst of woods and plantations are here dotted along the road; all of which would afford good cover for skirmishers, and would render an attack in this direction rather hazardous—especially if the garrison had sense enough to break down the bridges.

The town itself, must have contained from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants. Very few houses have been burned, as the people say the rebels will want to occupy them soon. But a place so thoroughly and completely gutted, the leader of the party never saw before. Goods, furniture and utensils were destroyed, smashed, and flung into the streets. A good many dead bodies, also, lay about; and one of the canals which runs through the place was full of corpses, just under a bridge they passed over. The people were coming with coffins and carrying them away. An old man informed the leader of the party, that the rebels had only abandoned the town, two days previously, and that morning a small band had been near it, while eight mounted scouts were in the place at two o'clock, who made off when the reconnoitring party came in sight. The streets and houses were quite deserted, except by a few people rummaging about in search of stray articles of furniture, or collecting planks, doors, or firewood; and the small villages bordering on the town were completely burned down. The party returned to the Settlement by sunset. The road they took, though at present in a disagreeable state from mire and slush, is a very good one for this part of China, being not less than four feet wide at any part; and the bridges—mostly built of massive stone—are all strong enough and wide enough for cavalry to ride over.

THE ENSUING SILK CROP.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In your editorial comment in the last issue of the *North-China and Japan Market Report*, speaking of the effects of the recent frost on the approaching silk crop, you remark "the likelihood of this severe winter destroying a large per centage of silkworms, it is not improbable that the supply of this staple article of our export may be materially reduced next season."

Now as this assertion may influence persons interested in the silk trade, and as the severity of the temperature does in no way prejudice the silkworm, I beg to submit a few observations suggested to me by my experience in this matter in a climate nearly the same as that of the silk provinces of China.

It is perhaps useless to say anything as to the way in which the silkworm reproduces itself, as it must be known to all interested in the trade, that after having left its temporary prison, and having transformed itself into a moth this interesting insect lays a quantity of eggs varying from 350 to 600 for every female.

I confine myself therefore to remarking that nature has so well ordained her laws that these eggs for a certain period do not change their condition unless exposed to an artificial heat; and that the exterior surface of the egg is provided with a soft beard-like velvet which completely preserves it from the cold, and keeps it in perfect condition even at a temperature of 10 or 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is beyond possibility then for the silkworms' eggs to have at all suffered from the temperature which we have endured in the past fortnight. On the contrary, the snow and cold may rather be considered favourable in their influences, as the ground becoming better matured will be more able to afford greater nutrition to the mulberry trees, thus causing them to produce leaves better adapted to the nature of this little insect, which yields one of the greatest sources of wealth to China, and is perhaps the most important branch of our trade in the East.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SILKMAN.

[The remark alluded to in the above communication, which appeared in our last *Market Report*, of a probable deficiency in the ensuing Silk Crop, on account of the severity of the winter, we ventured to make upon our entire responsibility, from having some knowledge of the silk districts in northern Italy and the southern dominions of Austria. In the latter Empire we visited some silk-growing establishments in Lower Styria after an unusually severe winter, when a large per-centage of the eggs perished, and there was a consequent deficiency in the yield next season. As the climate of that region is more genial than this part of China, we concluded that similar causes would produce similar results. At the same time we may modify that opinion, if the variety of silkworms and their eggs in the neighbouring districts have been subject from generation to generation to the extreme heat and cold of this trying climate, then our prognostication of a partial failure in the yield this year from that cause will not apply; as the acclimatization of this valuable insect to various degrees of temperature and different degrees of latitude is remarkable.

We beg to inform the merchants engaged in this important export from Shanghai, that our object in venturing the opinion we gave was done to arrive at some data for their future guidance, which has been partly furnished by our correspondent SILKMAN—in whose knowledge and experience of the silk-growing provinces of Europe we have the utmost reliance. ED. *N.-C. Herald*.]

H. M. CONSULAR COURT
SHANGHAI

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul.*
February 10th, 1862.

Certified copy of the depositions in the cause of which—

C. W. GRIBBLE of Shanghai is Plaintiff
and
D. SASSOON, SONS & Co. of Shanghai Defendants.

Plaint.—The Defendants engaged my services to draw plans for a building. I prepared the usual preliminary drawings and submitted them for approval, they were accepted and I was instructed to procure estimates, the estimates I procured for them did not meet with their approval; a Chinese being engaged to build the house.

I now claim the sum of Tls. 308.33 cents for procuring the estimate and drawing the plan.

(signed) Charles W. Gribble, *Civil Engineer.*

Mr. Lawrence appeared for Plaintiff and Mr. Solomon Sassoon for Defendant.

The Parties being before the Consul, the Plaint has been read to the Defendant, who has been asked whether he admits or denies its truth in the whole or in part. The Defendant in reply says:—I deny the claim *in toto.*

C. W. GRIBBLE duly sworn states: I am Plaintiff in this case. In August or September last I received a letter from Defendants requesting me to call on them. It contained a mere request to me to call. I have not the letter or a copy now. In consequence of that letter I called on Defendants. I saw Mr. Reuben Sassoon, one of the partners I believe, (I think his name is Reuben.) He told me he intended to build a house in the rear of his property. He said it was to be a three-storied house, and he asked me what I thought it would cost. I told him I thought it would cost about 20,000 Taels. He said he thought that was too high, and requested me to see what I could get done for 15,000 Taels. I said I would make plans of a house, and see if I could get it done for 15,000 Taels. After having prepared plans, about a fortnight or three weeks afterwards, I called with the preliminary plan. Mr. Sassoon requested Mr. Warden to come round, as it was intended for Mr. Warden the Agent of the P. & O. Co. to reside in, and I was to consult him upon the design of the house, in order to suit his convenience. Mr. Warden came round and he examined the plan. He approved of it, and Mr. Sassoon also said it would do. He asked what I thought it would cost, I told him I thought it would cost about Tls. 15,000. He said I had better endeavor to procure a regular contract to that effect from a Chinese builder, and left me under the impression that I was to proceed with the plans. I tried to procure a contract for Tls. 15,000. I did not succeed in doing so. I went to three of the best contractors in Shanghai—one was Wei Yun-chang, another known as Chop Dollar, and the other Suntae-chang—all well known builders. Wie Yung Chang's estimate was, to the best of my recollection, was 21,000 Tls. Chop dollar wanted 22,000, and Tae Chang's ultimate estimate was, 18,500. This was the lowest. I considered it the most advantageous for my clients, and acquainted them with the result of it. I called on the Defendants and saw the same gentleman, Mr. R. Sassoon, to whom I communicated the result and estimate. He said he was very much annoyed about it and thought it was too high, and he would let me know about it in a few days. I called on him about three days afterwards. He said he had nothing farther to tell me, but led me to believe that I should hear from him in a few days subsequent to that. I then left. Mr. Warden next called on me about a week afterwards. He said he came at the request of Mr. Sassoon to enquire whether I would give him the plan I had made for the house and what I would charge for so doing. I told him I would prefer seeing Mr. Sassoon; and that I would decline to give him, Mr. Warden, the plans, as I had no dealings in a business point of view with him. I called after this two or three times to see Defendants, but I was not successful in finding Mr. Sassoon at home, and I ceased calling. I afterwards wrote to them. (Counsel for plaintiff called on defendant for original of letter in question, which defendant handed to him, and which was read in Court) I wrote this letter; in it I said I should decline furnishing plans unless I had the superintendence of the building. Mr. Warden asked me for a copy of the plan saying he wished to send it home to the Board of Directors of the P. & O. Co., to show what kind of house he had got. I gave him a copy at his request. I received no answer to my letter to Messrs. Sassoon. Some considerable time afterwards (about 3 or 4 weeks I think), I again called on defendants. I saw the present defendant, Mr. Solomon Sassoon. He explained to me that they did not intend to make any further use of my services, as they did not require anything farther from me. I explained to Mr Sassoon that I had gone to a great deal of trouble, and asked him for a decided answer as to whether he would entertain my claim for remuneration or not. He refused most positively to make any remuneration. I allowed some 10 days to elapse thinking defendant might re-consider the matter. I then sent in my claim in the form of an account. This is the original of account I sent in (handed into Court and marked B). This claims for ⅓rd of the 5 per cent. I should have been entitled to, had I had the superintendence of the building, and which I should have received on commencement. One-third is paid on commencement of a building, one-third when half finished, and one-third when completed. I should consider myself entitled to one-third even if I had not the superintendence of the building, because that is to remunerate the architect for work done up to the time of the building commencing. Having received no answer to my claim, I drew on the Defendants through the Chartered Bank. The draft was dishonored.

By Court.—I don't know whether the first intimation I had that the house was for the P. & O. Co. came from Mr. Warden or from defendants. I had an idea it was for the P. & O. Co., but I had no business knowledge of Mr. Warden until I was told to consult him. Mr. Warden and Defendant called conjointly at my Office after I was told to make the plans. Mr. Sassoon commissioned me to make the plans, and I told him my charge was 5 per cent. on the outlay. No enquiry was made about mere payment for plans. He said to me "See what you can get done for 15,000 Tls. I should not like t give more than 15,000 Tls." I was then of opinion it might be for that sum. I have no definite charge for mere consultation, it always depends on the work done. In this case I looked on it as an actual order to draw plans and get estimates. I have had the question put to me as to what I should charge for plans only, but I have not, that I remember, ever made plans only of a large house without carrying out the building. I think I should refuse to draw up plans for a house to be built on the spot, unless I got the 5 per cent and superintendence of the building. In my bill I charge on the estimate I procured and for which the house could have been built at the time. I did my best to procure the lowest estimate. The charge is always made on the total cost. The architect is not responsible for amount laid out. His first estimate is merely an opinion given to his employers.

Defendant does not wish to cross examine the witness.

FOR THE DEFENDANT.

SOLOMON SASSOON, duly sworn states:—

As far as I remember my brother sent Mr. Warden to Mr. Gribble to ask him if he would undertake to build a house for us, and we learned afterwards that Mr. Gribble had accepted that he would build a house. We wanted to know how much he would build it for, he wrote to say he would build a house for 15,000 Tls. Here is the letter (handed in and marked C.). At first he told us verbally that he would do it for 15,000 Tls. and then we got this letter from him to say he would build it for 15,000 Tls. Upon faith of this letter we settled with Mr. Warden for £1,200 a year. Afterwards we were informed by Mr. Gribble that he could not build the house for that amount; but he said he could do it for about 4 or 5 thousand taels more. We therefore told him we did not require his services. He called upon us to give him something for his trouble. I told him "If you are entitled to anything we will give it, but I think you are not entitled to anything as we don't require your services." He put us to a very great loss—about £300 per annum for a period of 7 years. He also refused to give us the plan, which he made for his own guidance to build a house. He sent his bill in, and we declined to pay it.

By Court.—We never as far as I know commissioned him to draw up any plans. My brother was the principal person in the affair, and before he left Shanghai he said to me that he never commissioned him to make plans, only to build a house. I don't know whether my brother went to Mr. Gribble to see the plans. I have never seen the plans myself. Mr. Gribble also told me when he called, that if we built the house like his plan, he would consider himself entitled to remuneration. We did not build the house like his plan. We did not commission him to get estimates from Chinese contractors. We wanted him to take the responsibility of building a house for Tls. 15,000.

By Counsel for Plaintiff.—I thought that when a builder is commissioned to build a house, the plans are for himself and he takes the responsibility. I don't consider that by the letter (C) Mr. Gribble binds himself to build a house for Tls. 15,000. I was not in the office when Mr Gribble brought the plans to shew my brother. I don't know which plans Mr. Gribble refused to give me. I had not seen either draft or complete plans. Mr Gribble did not say what charge he would consider himself entitled to, if we built a house like his plans. I understood that although Mr. Gribble is only an architect, and not a builder, he was to take the entire responsibility of the building for Tls. 15,000.

By Court.—I did not think Mr. Gribble's note binding, but I thought it was sufficiently positive to warrant us making a contract with Mr. Warden. My brother told me Mr. Gribble had made plans and Mr. Warden said so also.

Judgment.—For the Plaintiff with Costs.

(signed) W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul,

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H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D.,

SURGEON.
Pagoda Island, Anchorage,
FOO-CHOW.
26sp January 25th, 1862.

Charles W. Gribble,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18se Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall,"
near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FREDK. WILKIE,

General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
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30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,

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NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

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MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

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Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

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20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861

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,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
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26 St. James's-street London,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb	6	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	Jan 25		Dent and Co
..	6	Thomas	A. brig	164	Catts				
..	6	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Coast			
..	7	Gouv.-van Swieten	Du. bg	317	Fagg	Nagasaki	.. 29	General	T. Kroes and Co
..	7	Georges	3 mas'ed Fr. schr	191	Grosos	Ningpo		do	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	7	Rauma	Nor. bg	254	Moller	do		do	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	7	Macao	B. bark	327	Belier	Nagasaki	.. 28	do	T. Kroes and Co
..	7	Ora	Ha. bg	154	Norden	Ningpo	.. 28	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
..	7	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	805	Slaughter	London			Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
..	8	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Hankow	Feb 3	General	Augustine Heard and Co
..	9	London	B. str.	405	Sullivan	Hongkong	Jan 25		Harkort and Co
..	9	Scotland	B. str.	759	Ballard	Hankow	.. 30		Russell and Co
..	9	Zaritza	Rus. sh	946	Yusseling	New Archangel viâ H'lulu		Ball., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
..	10	Yang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardie	Hankow	Feb 6	General	Dent and Co
..	01	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	do	.. 4	do	Russell and Co
..	12	Shandon	B. str.	114	Wighton	Ningpo	.. 10	Tea, &c.	Moses and Co
..	12	Gabalva	B. bark	419	Frazer	do	Aug 21	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
..	12	Kinkeang	B. brig	200	Volquarelsen	N'po & H'kow	Feb 5	do	Rothwell, Love and Co
..	13	Jeddo	B. str.	469	Wighton	Ningpo			Turner and Co
..	13	Pluto	Chi. str			Yang-tsze			Imperial Mar Customs

DEPARTURES.—*From Woosung.*

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb	6	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Hazelwood	H'kong & Ports	Ballast	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
..	6	Shandon	B. str	114	Bird	Ningpo		Moses and Co
..	8	Jeddo	B. str.	450	Burkett	do	Opium	Harkot and Co
..	8	Ottawa	B. str.	814	Wright	Hongkong		E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
..	8	Fairlight	B. ship	588	Kemball	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
..	9	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutre	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Watson and Co
..	9	Garland	A. schr	113	Preston	Hankow	do	Frazar and Co
..	9	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Coast		
..	9	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Bisson	Hankow	General	Dow and Co
..	10	Roseneath	B. brig	256	Tribbey	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
..	11	Loire [H I M	transpt			Cochin China		
..	11	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow	do	Augustine Heard and Co
..	12	Dom Pedro II.	A. bark	258	Lewis	Nagasaki	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
..	13	Martha Theresa	Du. bk	242	Visser	do	Original	Russell and Co
..	13	Governor General	B. str	502	McQueen	Hankow	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
..	13	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Nagasaki	do	Harkort and Co
..	13	Water Witch	B. bark	236	Norris	Fuchau	Coals, &c.	Blain, Tate and Co
..	13	Coromandel [H M	str.		Davidson	A Cruize		
..	13	Bouncer [H M	g -boat		Creasy			
..	13	Starling (84) [H M	g.-boat					

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Adriatic	Feb 5	B. bark	303	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co....	London	Imdt.
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Audes	Jan 2	A. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Swatow	
Armistice	Jan 16	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
B. F. van Dambenoy	Jan 20	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	cld 14 inst
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	75	Millett	Oppert and Co..............		
Bride of the Seas	Jan 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	cld 5 inst
British Empire	Nov 30	B. ship	2679	McDonald	Gilman and Co	London	cld 10 inst
Cambalu	Jan 13	B. ship	499	Gilks	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Chin-chin	Jan 2	B. lug.	76	Edwards	Frazar and Co..............	Hankow	Early
Chusan	Jan 1	B str.	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas	Ningpo	Imdt.
Collingsburgh	Jan 22	B. bark	373	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cosmopolite	Jan 30	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dollie	H. G. Ward..................		
Crimea	Jan 30	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Curlew	Jan 24	A. bark	495	Ballard		Ningpo	cld 11 inst
Damio	Dec 16	B. ship	755	Burkitt	Dent and Co	London	Early
Dot	Jan 6	B. schr	70	Croft	Dow and Co..................		
Duck	Jan 1	B. schr	145	Sives	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Eclipse	Jan 18	A. schr	306	Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Fuchau	Early
Elizabeth	Jan 20	B. schr	146	Wright	Master		
Emma	Jan 15	B. schr	100	West	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	cld 10 inst
Emma	Jan 19	N.G. bg	240	Haeslop	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Eva	Feb 1	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	London	Early
Fire Dart	Feb 8	A. str	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co		
Frank	Feb 3	A. schr	187	Conway			
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Ham. bk	434	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Gabalva	Feb 12	B. bark	419	Frazer	Smith, Kennedy, and Co......		
Georges	Feb 7	3 mas'ed B. schr	191	Grosos	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Gouv van Swieten	Feb 7	Du. bg	317	Fagg	T. Kroes and Co		
Harkaway	Jan 12	B. bark	616	Johnson	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	
Hilda Charlotte	Jan 1	A. brig	212	Moore	Howard and Co	Yang-tsze	
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master......................		
Horatio	Jan 25	A. ship	460	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co	New York	Early
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitameurie	F. Loureiro		
James Paton	Jan 14	B. ship	399	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Jeddo	Feb 13	B. str.	469	Wighton	Turner and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co............	*Laid up*	
Kiukeang	Feb 12	B. brig	200	Volquarelsen	Rothwell, Love and Co		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Matheny	Captain		
London	Feb 9	B. str.	405	Sullivan	Harkort and Co	H'kow & Ports	18th inst
Macao	Feb 7	B. bark	327	Beher	T. Kroes and Co............		
Magi	Jan 16	A. bark	673	Chever			
Maria	Jan 29	B. str.	107	Genlo	Rothwell, Love and Co	Ningpo	cld 13 inst
Maria Phillipine	Jan 22	Ha. sch	126	Frey	G. Kunst....................		
Mary	Jan 25	A. lug.	80	Ollerdessen	Frazar and Co..............	Ningpo	7th inst
Mary Ellen	Dec 31	A. brig	209	Jenckes	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Maryland	Jan 18	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Frazar and Co..............	Hankow	cld 12 inst
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co..............		
Ora	Feb 7	Ha. bg	154	Norden	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		

MERCHANTS VESSELS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Persévérant	Jan 16	Fr. bg	214	Doucet	Vaucher, Frères	Swatow	Imdt.
Po-Yang	Feb 1	A. str.	828	Briggs	Olyphant and Co............		
Pluto	Feb 13	Chi. str			Imperial Maritime Customs ..		
Rauma	Feb 7	Nor. bg	254	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co......		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Hallpike	Master		
Rover	Jan 23	A. bark	358	Walsh	Olyphant and Co............		
Salamander	Jan 2	Pru sch	208	Soerensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 13 inst
Santa Cruz	Jan 4	A. str.	303	Bennet	Howard and Co		
Saturnus	Feb 5	Ha. bk	298	Hauschild	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Scotland	Feb 9	B. str.	759	Ballard	Russell and Co	N'saki & K'gawa	Early
Sir Charles Forbes	Jan 21	B. str.	132	Mooney	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt.
Shandon	Feb. 12	B. str.	114	Bird	Moses and Co	Ningpo	Early
Spray	Jan 15	A. schr		Friend	Bull, Purdon and Co	Nagasaki	cld 7 inst
Stade	Dec 27	Han b.	178	Reiper	Siemssen and Co............		
St. Louis	Feb 4	A. str.	700	Robinet	Wetmore, Cryder and Co......	Nagasaki	16th inst
St. Theodosius	Feb 2	Rus. str	312	Kohler	Howard and Co	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 7	B. ship	805	Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Sumatra	Dec 19	A. ship		Kinsman	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Surprise	Feb 10	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co		
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	125	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Thomas	Feb 6	A. brig	164	Catts	Edward Byrne..............	Nagasaki	15th inst
Timandra	Jan 20	A. schr	173	Turner	Frazer and Co..............		
Traveller	Jan 22	B. bark	462	Ellis	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Wavelet	Jan 3	B. bark	299	Yates	Master		
Wilhelmine	Jan 23	Da. bg	186	Bendresten	Turner and Co..............		
Willamette	Feb 2	A. str.	413	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
Yang-tsze	Feb 10	B. str.	345	Hardie	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt.
Zaritza	Feb 9	Rus. sh	946	Yusseling	Augustine Heard and Co		
Zingari	Jan 21	Chi. str		McKenzie	Rothwell, Love and Co		
Zwaluw	Jan 23	Du. bk	260	Bloem	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld 14 inst

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July,* 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoo*
July	3	Ly-ee-moon, str.	369	Hongkong	101			101			
..	4	Azof, str.	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
..	12	Carthage, str.	500	do			12	12			
..	12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
..	13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	12		
..	18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			14
..	19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug.	2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
..	8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
..	18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
..	20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			11
..	22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	78
..	24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
..	25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept	3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
..	3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
..	4	Aden, str.,	507	do	3,625	38	63	3,726			
..	13	Assyrian,	555	London	326			326			
..	14	Cometa,	140	Manila	49			49			
..	16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
..	22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
..	28	Ballarat,	712	Manila	1,487		10	1,497			
..	30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct	2	Raleigh,	567	do	303		20	323			
..	6	Cadiz, str.,	451	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
..	17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3			
..	19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do	40		3	43			
..	23	Mallard,	637	London	501			501		15	
..	23	Solent,	732	do	519			519		36	
..	25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
..	29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
..	30	Kate Carnie,	549	do	945		37	982		45	
Nov	2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629			
..	8	Cadiz,	451	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
..	9	Walooga,	545	London	407			407	14		
..	10	Cyclone,	594	do	698	77	22	797			
..	12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
..	21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		62	532			
..	23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
..	24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
..	25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		18	
..	25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7	
..	28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
..	29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec.	4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			817			
..	5	Velox,	571	do	387			387			
..	5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
..	8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	181	25	2,243			
..	8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2			
..	11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do	2			2			
..	19	Celestial,	401	London	1,054	11		1,065		60	
..	20	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355			
..	22	Avonvale,	301	do	393			398		7	
..	25	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	2,292	238	63	2,593			
Jan	1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
..	1	Malabar,	372	do	610	17		627			
..	3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320			
..	10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,644	319	7	1,970			
..	12	Greta,	176	do	5			5			
..	13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		18	
..	14	Cinderella,	877	do	420			420			
..	14	Henry Miller,	433	do	789	3		792	11		
..	20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do	117	46		163			
..	24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856		8	
..	31	Juanpore,	439	London	41			41			
Feb	5	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
..	8	Fairlight,	588	London							
		British Empire,	2679	do							

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July,* 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July	12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
...	13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
...	18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug.	2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,083	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
...	8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,322		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
...	20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,028	39,043		206,973	889,191
...	22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
...	24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept.	13	*Assyrian,*	565	London,	268,282		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	73,973		273,085	614,905
...	16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
...	28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,692	7,755		3,463	6,972	78,438		145,520	700,753
...	28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
...	30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct.	2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,098	603,356
..	22	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
...	23	*Mallard,*	637	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,031
...	23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
...	29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	639	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
...	30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,780		2,257	1,189	109,901		165,213	555,401
Nov.	2	*Drusus,*	338	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,661	5,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,178
...	9	*Wagoola,*	519	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,296	49,027		68,718	643,966
..	10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,436
...	24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,179
...	25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	384	4,975	19,861	120,681		293,656	826,532
...	25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
...	26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340,728		520		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,520
Dec.	3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	532,067			65,729		597,796	17,291	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,811
...	5	*Velox,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,086
...	10	*Celestial.*	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	32,237	6,424			7,991	51,693		99,345	310,840
...	22	*Anglo-Indian,*	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,627	20,650		3,976	19,168	60,892		182,311	517,628
...	22	*Avonvale,*	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,041	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,637	38,033		89,918	314,991
Jan.	1	*Tartar,*	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	550,975
...	1	*Malabar,*	322	London,	232,267					232,267	11,024				496	53,400	16,047	80,967	313,234
...	3	*Mary Russell Mitford*	519	London,	357,191			3,081		360,272	82,201	33,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	547,068
...	13	*Indus,*	617	London,	644,132			7,358		651,490	6,972	9,179				17,979		34,130	685,620
...	14	*Cinderella,*	877	London,	1,099,706					1,099,706	138,216	14,904	106	10,500	16,202	66,049		245,977	1,345,683
...	14	*Henry Miller,*	433	London,	220,178			17,200		237,378	68,627	13,460		5,708	15,469	95,660		198,933	436,311
...	20	*Burgermeister Duckwitz,*	321	London,	297,790					297,790								33,688	331,478
...	31	*Juanpore,*	459	London,	416,467			13,575	3,347	433,389	23,169	11,625			5,956	10,344		50,932	484,321
Feb.	8	*Fairlight,*	588	London,															
		British Empire,	2679	London,															

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July,* 1861.

Sailed		Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug.	9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,380	121,199	753,780	753,780
Sept.	28	*Leichardt.*	560	New York,		575	20,400			20,975	239,307	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	58,544		527,144	548,119
Nov.	16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,100	30,001	1,235	78,733	37,124	112,691		673,833	680,204
...	17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,720	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,850		271,137	306,961
Jan.	21	*Alida,*	280	New York,							183,516	8,051	229	22,045	42,919	15,023	48,084	320,407	320,407
...	24	*Carnatus,*	610	New York,							401,024	10,318		61,785	16,881	82,480		584,488	584,488
...	31	*Resolute,*	650	New York,					49,107	49,107	347,721	57,089	12,241	48,375	102,600	86,831		654,840	703,947

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